DAILY HERALD.

THE UNION -IT MUST BE PRESERVED .- JACKSON

SATURDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER

THE INDIANAPOLIS HERALD Daily and Weekly, for 1865-6.

PROSPECTUS

The Endersigned, Publishers of the

Indianapolis Daily & Weekly Herald.

In soliciting a generous support from the people of the State, have but few words to say and few promises to make: while it shall be their purpose to make it equal in mechanical execution and literary merit to any paper the West, they prefer to let it speak for

In politics the HERALD will be thoroughly Demoassure the party of its political fidelity ts editorial columns have been placed under centrel of the Hon. S. E. PERRINS, one acquaintance with the history of politica parties in our State, together with his life-leng devotion to Democratic princples, makes him peculiarly fitted for that position.

In addition to the political matter contained in the HERALD, a large space will be devoted to general news and literary subjects, so as to make it a faithful chronicler of passing events

Its Local Columns shall receive special attention, and an able corps has been engaged to report the Special Session of the Legislature shortly to convene.

Its Commercial articles and Price Currents will b business to consult it daily.

money to make

THE HERALD MEET THE DEMAND

In short, we do not intend to spare either time of

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THE TIME-HONORED PRINCIPLES OF THE DEMOCRACY.

In the HERALD, of yesterday, we announced those time-honored principles, viz : that "the Union, it must and shall be preserved," and stated the favorite method of the Democracy for ration, viz : as the Union was formed by a Constitution, a compact, the Democracy hold that that Union should be preserved by a faithful observance, by all parties to it, of the Constitution, the compact. The Democracy hold that good faith and fidelity, by all parties, in living up to the terms of Union is the proper mode of preserving the Union. For example: a partnership is formed between thirteen persons by a written agreement, specifying just what the firm may do, and what the rights of each of the several members shall be, in the premises. Now, the Democrats hold that the proper mode of precontinuance and harmony that partnership is, by each and all the members fairly and honorably living up the terms of the agreement. But suppose seven of the thirteen partners, after they have been awhile in business, should say to the other six, here are two or three clauses in our partnership agreement that we don't like, and are determined that we groes at home?" will not live up to, and should, thereupon proceed to act in disregard of them. The other if you will not fulfill the articles you mention of our mutual agreement, we must, as they are the most important to us of any, withbut if we can't have good faith and the fulfill. ment of the contract on your part in the points you dislike, why we must dissolve. The seven rejoin, no, you shall not leave the firm, nor will A COTTON FACTORY IN INDIANA we perform the objectionable stipulations. We'll hold you in and preserve and continue the partnership as we please, and trample you dust if you attempt to withdraw from it.

stitution in good faith, that we may be guiltless to whom we pay the money to. of civil war. Another principle of the Democracy, and it, also, is a time bonored one, being upon by the East in this way, we state that inupon them strictly observed. This is the Dem- | more than two hundred will here. gagements to-day will not allow us time, and start a cotton mill, why, we would accomplish it, and will, in what we may thus have to say, Eastern, so that when they were skinned their fully answer the Journal's interrogatory touch- skins would be kept nearer home, which would ing the question of adopting the Constitutional be something, and our city would be built up, Amendment abolishing slavery in the States.

A PROMIBIIOAY LIQUOR LAW. We understand the Maine Law will be urged upon the attention of the Legislature at the Special Session. While we are in favor of temperance in all the actions and indulgences of life, we are of the opinion that probibitory laws

natural and constitutional rights of the citizen. something to eat and something to drink. Na- hands. This view of the rebellion from one of ture provides acorns and roots for food and the principal actors on the Southern side will be water and milk for drink. But man is not satisfied to live entirely upon neseethed roots. berbs, fish and fowl, and he resorts to all the arts of cookery to vary his diet and gratify his quarto form. Our enterprising neighbor, the arts of cookery to vary his diet and gratify his quarto form. Our enterprising neighbor, the in addition to Mr. Edward A. Ennis, the services Erin. In the background one of the ancient appetite. So does he resort to different modes Journal, announces that it will follow suit on the of Mr. John Lawless have been secured as Services of Ireland is a conspicuous point of creating a variety of drinks, and for the same I lat of January

reason that he cooks to vary his meats. One of these practices tends to gluttony, the other to drunkenness. Both, however, temperately prac' ticed, may be made to promote the happiness, and, in many cases, perhaps, the health and

ongevity of man indulgences is, to permit the use, but regulate reflect, and to tend upon exercises calculated to by punishing the abuse. A man will respect and over unjust prohibition. We see this exempli. relaxation, amusement, and domestic leisure and fied every day in the treatment of children. The enjoyment. Nature demands, also, that, at least parent who allows his child reasonable gratifica- one-fourth, and perhaps more, nearly one-third tions will be able to secure his obedience to of all the time of every human being should be reasonable restraints; while the father who de | devoted to sleep for the successive restoration of be able to secure his obedience to reasonable balance of the time. prohibitions; he will find them not only broken fraud and falsebood.

we cannot extinguish.

ties of life.

THE JOURNAL AND NEGRO SUF. FRAGE.

In referring to a suggestion in the HERALD be a good time to show the sincerity of the Republican party, by proposing a bill to enfranchise the 25000 negroes of Indiana, the Journal very properly presumes that the autflor of the article in question was aware that the qualifications of 1 00 voters in this State were defined by the Constituion of the State; but after the repeated efforts of the Republican party to set aside the Constitution on this subject we did not presume that such obstacles as Constitutional provisions would form any barrier to their purposes; or, at all events, we took it for granted that the ingenuity of the editor of the Journal would be equal to the task of framing a bill that would "cut under" the Constitution, as, for example the Constitution says, "every white male citizen of the United States, &c." but it nowhere defines "white." The Republican Judges of Obio defined it to mean a little more white than black, so that mulattoes

of any thing over half white could vote. Now, if the Constitution is regarded as at all in the way, could not the editor of the Journal. as he is a member of the Legislature and the ablest on the Republican side, draft'a bill something after this style: Every free American citizen of "African descent" shall be deemed and taken to be "white" within the meaning of the Constitution, &c. This, it seems to us, would obviate all Republican objection on the subject. Sat to come down to the point. Gov. MORTON has told us in his "Great Speeck" at Richmond that we have 25,000 negroes in Indiana much superior in mental and moral condition to the great mass of the freedmen of the South. "I tell you," (said the Governor, in his "Great Speech aforesaid") "those Northern States can never command any moral force on that subject, viz; negro suffrage, until they shall first be just to their negroes at home." Now, will the Journal inform its readers whether it indorses this statement, and if so, why it does not advocate a bill, at least, to amend the Constitution so as to do what the Governor calls "justice to our ne-

On this question, and that of a certain other provision of the Constitution, touching the immi- voyage has been prescribed for Governor Mongration of negroes to this State, we should like | TON by his physicians. Consequently, as soon to be informed of the exact views of the Repub. as he gets the Legislature fairly at work, he lican party. Perhaps these clauses of the will leave the State Department in Governor sumed an alarming type, and he passed away at Constitution, like those prohibiting arbitary ar- BAKER's hands and go to Italy, where he will 9 o'clock last evening. Mr. Jenkinson was an rests, &c., are regarded by the Republicans as spend the winter with his family. dimply witticisms.

Reader, when you go to the store to buy muslins and prints, among other things, look at the brand of the piece you are buying, and see This illustrates the two modes of preserving whether it is American or English. If it is Engthe Union which may be adopted, one by living lish, the ten or fifteen cents a yard extra which up to it in good faith ourselves, and the other you pay beyond a fair price of the article, with by breaking it ourselves, and then drawing the carriage across the ocean added, goes into the sword upon those who propose to withdraw on United States Treasury. If it is American, then account of our bad faith. It was always a car- the ten or fifteen cents a yard extra beyond a dinal principle with the Democracy to preserve fair price, is a gratuitous present the tariff law the Union by acting with honor and good faith | compels you to make to the New England manurather than with bad faith and the sword. This facturer. This is how they get rich so fast, (becardinal principle the Democracy still propose to | cause almost all you buy is American) by drawadhere to, it being one of its time honored princi- ing the extra money out of your pocket. We ples, however much ridicule it may subject the understand a scheme is up among them to use narty to. We still propose to live up to the Con- English brands to deceive us Western people as

As one evidence of how much we are levied really embraced in the former, of living up in telligent citizens of this city who have purchased good faith, to the Constitution, is that the rights of the | in Montreal, (and material for clothing can be, several States, under the Constitution in the Union, and brought home by having it made up there shall be carefully respected by the General Gov- and brought over as wearing apparel) inform us ernment, and an abstinence from encroachment that one hundred dollars in Montreal will buy State would be a farce.

ocratic doctrine of State rights. But as our en- Now, if some of our capitalists here would the compass of this article would not allow us this much: the people here, who now have their a complete exposition of this time- money drained from them and put into the chests wish, it is believed it will be taken for granted clusive and fitting character is prominent upon principle of the Democracy, we will of the Eastern nabobs, would pay their tariff that a majority of the nation are opposed to his postpone, till Monday, what we have to say on contributions to our capitalists, instead of the which might gratify the pride, if it did not fill cotton mill, and let us keep the skinnings at home, and build up the city. It is better to build up Indianapolis than Lowell and Law-

GENERAL LER'S HISTORY OF THE RESELLION .are not the most judicious means of promoting General Lux has made a contract with a New it, even were such laws consistent with the York House for the publication of his history of It is a physical necessity that man should have not to be altered after it leaves the author's

THE HOURS OF LABOR.

Man has an intellectual, moral and social nature, as well as a physical. All should be cultivated, in due degree, to develop the perfect man, and make him what nature and Deity We think the best mode of treating human and moral natures, man must have time to read, inform, expand and strengthen them. To de-

We think, therefore, that eight hours a day over, but the feat accomplished by hypocrisy, is as great a portion of the time as any man ought to be required to devote to physical labor: perience. Prohibitory laws, upon simply im- wrong in any Government under which a man moral practices, are never suspected, though the is forced to work a greater portion of his time lave the foundation for punishment, it does not man must toil for his bread from early morn prevent the act. For example, we have a pro- to dusky eve every day of his life between the practiced; a prohibitory law on the subject of degrees above serfdom. But it is idle to talk on desecrating the Sabbath, and yet the Sabbath is this subject now. The expense of the war to desecrated; a prohibitory law upon bawdy houses fee our "colored fellow-citizens," and of the ready appearing, for others' valor to reap. and bawds, and yet, deeply as it may be regret- Government boarding-house for their entertainted, bawdy houses are kept in the city, and bawds | ment, after paying out the large fortunes which are associated with. We might as well hope to the officers and contractors have deemed it prohibit, by legal enactment, the issuing of the proper to lay by when they could, out of the internal fire from the crater of Etna, as, by the people's money, so that they might not be called tions. The rebellion was on its last legs when same instrumentality, to extinguish the appe- upon to work any more, has created the necestites and passions of man. We may regulate, sity for that degree of taxation-upon the labor-It is only by moral cultivation that a self-con- are exempted from the main portion of the trolling power can be produced in human kind taxes, which will make it an imperative necesequal to the task of mortifying and subduing the sity for him to work all his time, "and his finlusts of the flesh. Statute laws are ineffectual, gers to the bone," at that, to be prepared to meet nugatory. Few attain such power, even by the demands of his family and the tax gatherers moral and religious cultivation. Perhaps Sr- upon the returns of his toil, taking into account, lands, so as, in a measure, to equalize the boun MEON STYLITES, the Syrian ascetic, living soli- of course, the per cent. he pays by way of tariff ties received by the veterans of 1861 and 1862, tarily on his lofty pillar, approached as near to on what he buys, to be added to the dividend of and the men who enlisted at a later date. We its possession as any mortal ever did or ever the Eastern manufacturers. It is idle for the will. A less degree, however, of moral and re- laboring man to hope for a reduction in the premises.

ORGANIZATION OF THE HOUSE.

There has been considerable discussion in the papers in regard to the duty and power of the Clerk in organizing the House. We give the Act that the coming session of the Legislature would of Congress of 1863, under which it is claimed that the Clerk has the power to omit the names of the members from the restored States:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and House of House of Representatives shall make a roll of the representatives elect, and place thereon the names of all persons, and of such persons only, whose credentials show that they were regularly elected in accordance with the laws of their

"Approved, March 3, 1863." The intent of this law appears to be perfectly clear. It leaves no discretion with the Clerk He is directed to make up a roll of Representatives elect, whose credentials show that they were regularly elected in accordance with the laws of their States respectively, or the laws of the United States. Will not the credentials show that the members from Tennessee. Mississippi, Louisiana, and South Carolina were elected accordance with the laws of their States respectively? What right has the Clerk to set up his will against the laws of the land and declare that the members elect from those States are not entitled to their seats? The President has encouraged and aided the late insurrectionary States o reorganize their State Governments, elect Senators and Representatives to Congress, and in all respects to resume their proper places in the Union-the same as before the attempted se cession. They have done so. They have elected Representatives, just as the act of 1863 prescribes, "in accordance with the laws of their States respectively." Shall the Clerk of the House, a mere ministerial officer, refuse to place the names of those Representatives upon the roll the same as those of other States and thus determine in advance the validity of their election -a power which belongs to the House itself ex-

GOING TO ITALY.

The Terre Haute Express says: "A sea

We trust that the soft skies and genial atmosphere of Italy, together with the sea voyage, become the second point in importance and popwill recuperate the exhausted energies and declining health of His Excellency and restore him to the physical energy for which he was distinguished before he undertook the ardnous duties for the spirit of active enterprise, to which its of the Gubernatorial office. The voluntary ex- growth in population and wealth may be attribupatriation of His Excellency, although for but a short period, will also test the experiment whether the people of Indiana wilt be able to take care of themselves during his absence and continue the Governmental machinery in mo-Governor BAKER will have very grave responsibilities to assume, but if His Excellency generous aid of the people, we have an abiding answered, he thought he saw through the brush faith that he will be able to discharge the Ex. | what he took to be a turkey, and fired, but the ecutive duties, if no other.

Jeff. Davis-His Trial.

The Washington correspondent of the New York Tribune is responsible for the following: "Messrs. Speed, Rousseau, Evarts and others, counsel for the Government, announced in a New York paper as positively determined on, was true in August, but is not true now. Public opinion has changed since then, and Governmental measures always follow public opinion. It is admitted as a fact that any trial in a Southern

"It is equally a fact that the Southern States unanimously desire his pardon; that the majority of the Democratic party hold the same opinion. and now that the leaders of the radical wing of the Republican party have expressed the same punishment."

American Fenians Defraying the Costs of the Prisoners' Defense.

Frem the Dublin Evening Mail.

[For the Indianapolis Daily Herald.]

Bounties to Soldiers. The question of bounty to soldiers, which has agitated the country for the past two years, is Sumter, thus arraigns him: not disposed of by the cessation of hostilities. It is in fact assuming more than its usual impor-

nies to his child reasonable indulgences, will not the whole man to working condition during the under the pressure of the draft. Where these ordered to reinforce the fort-to be sent to an-These men, generally were sent among the vete- out all over the South' rans, and the large sums which the former received for one year's service, while the latter Theory on this subject is confirmed by ex- and it seems to us there must be something were getting only a very small portion in comparison for three years' service, necessarily cre-

ated bad feeling. Nor it cannot be denied that the men who act prohibited is wrong. The prohibitory law than this to support himself and family. If a shouldered their muskets at the first cause of They went forward at eleven dollars per month, hibitory law on the subject of swearing, but yet, cradle and the grave, his life would not seem to without waiting for increased pay and without the wicked and offensive habit of swearing is be worth much-certainly it cannot be many expecting any, and contested the ground inch by cine will be found a remedy or preventive in inch with a stubborn enemy, until the end could be seen. They cleared the ground, ploughed and planted it, and saw the fruits of their valor al-In saying this much, we do not desire to be un-

> those who enlisted later. They doubtless did their duty, but the truth is that duty consisted in they enlisted, which result was achieved by their predecessors, and little was left for them to do Hence, few, if any of the regiments organized ing man in coming years, especially as the rich | under the last call of the President, and perhaps none of the substitutes, served their time out. In fact, many of the latter were discharged be-

fore leaving the randezvous. In view of these facts, it seems to us to be the plain duty of Congress, at its approaching session, to make some provision for these men. Relief might be granted in money or public hope some enterprising member will take hold of this matter and see that justice is done in the

STATE ICEMS

-We find the following items in the Corydon

BROKE JAIL - Charles Mitchell, who was convicted of grand larceny at the September term ATTORNEYS & COUNSELORS AT LAW to an imprisonment in the county jail for sixty days, escaped from confinement on the night of the 24th, under the following circumstances. Representatives of the United States of America Some unknown persons entered the room of the in Congress assembled, That before the first jailor during the night and stole the key of the meeting of next Congress, and of every subse- prison; they then unlocked the cell door of the quent Congress, the Clerk of the next preceding prisoner, taking Mitchell out; and leaving an nothing of Mitchell's escape until the next morning. Mitchell has not yet been arrested.

OUTRAGEOUS CONDUCT -The stillness of our town and the quiet of last Sabbath evening was States respectively, or the laws of the United disturbed by some disorderly fellows, who had imbibed too much bad whiskey, and whose names we suppress, by hooting and cursing through our streets, much to the annoyance of our citizens. Not satisfied with this performance, they resolved to do something more worthy of the actors, and proceeding to the colored church in the southern part of town, broke open the door and completely destroyed seats, lamps, and everything they

FATAL ACCIDENT .- A distressing accident occurred last week at the Buena Vista oil wells in this county. As the workmen were elevating the drill from one of the wells, some part of the machinery above came loose and fell, instantly killing Mr. Peter Peffer, who was working the drill bengath. Mr. Peffer was a quiet hard-working, industrious man, and a good citizen. He leaves a wife and several small children.

Some Conn .- Jos. M. Hershey, Esq., our worthy Representative in the State Legislature, has laid on our table the largest ear of corn we ever saw on the Wabash. It is full size and over fourteen inches in length. If anybody can beat this they have the opportunity .- Lafayette Cou-

AN ARREST AND AN ESCAPE -- Marshal Ruby arrested a fellow on suspicion that he was en gaged as the agent of a band of counterfeiters in selling bogus postal currency. The Marshal had been furnished with a photograph of the individual, and there could be no doubt of his identity. The arrested individual was placed in the keep ing of the Sheriff, while the Marshal went to telegraph and attend to other necessary business. In this interval the arrested individual gave the Sheriff the slip, and at last accounts was not to be found. He has probably made good his esclusively? We trust that no such act of injustice | cape, which is to be very much regretted, as he was no doubt the confidential agent of a band of villains who are flooding the country with spurious currency .-- Lafayette Journal.

> DEATH OF AN OLD CITIZEN .- The death of Moses Jenkins, Esq , has shrouded our city in gloom. For some months, he has been feeble, but until a few days ago, was not deemed to be dangerously ill. On last Friday his disease asold citizen, having been a resident of this city price. Address, for more than a quarter of a century--having seen Fort Wayne emerge from its infancy to ulation in the State of Indiana. He was ident fied with its interests and contributed largely to that spirit of improvement, which developed its business resources and made the city proverbial ted. As a lawyer he was successful, as a citizen, industrious, kind and useful .- Fort Wayne

FATAL ACCIDENT-MAN SHOT .- On last Sunday morning, Hiram Ruple and Samuel Marker went out hunting in the woods near John Kelly's, in Center township, and after being out some time Marker commenced calling like a turkey and was answered, as he supposed, like a turkey. No. 21 South Meridian Street. will leave him a suit of his old clothes, with the After repeating the call several times, and being supposed tarkey was Evan Conner, who was also out hunting and calling, and who was pierced through the breast with the shot and almost instantly killed. The affair was purely accidental. Marker did not know that Conner was out, and supposed that the call was that of a turkey. He was honorably acquitted by the Coroner's Jury. It is also thought that Conner supposed Marker's call to be that of a turkey, and was trying to get a shot. A sad affair, and the second man shot in this way in our county .- South Bend Reg-

> The Bonds of the Irish Republic. The bonds of the Irish Republic, recently issued in New York, are of the denominations \$10, \$20, \$50, \$100 and \$500, of varied general arrangement, admirable in design, and of elaborate execution. One allegorical vignette of ex-

all. The verbal matter in form is as follows:

"It is hereby certified that the Irish Republic is indebted unto --- or bearer, in the sum of - Dollars, redeemable six months after the ORGANIZED UNDER THE LAWS OF INDIANA. acknowledgment of the Irish Nation, with inte rest from the date hereof inclusive, at six per-The city is at present the resort of a number | cent. per annum, payable on presentation of the of Americans. No inconsiderable portion of bonds at the Treasury of the Irish Republic." the pockets, of the poor laborer. Put up the these gentlemen have a bearing which unequivo- Of the conspicuous devices upon the bonds, cally points them out as having received mili- the portraits of well known Irish patriots, Robtary training. Whatever they propose in visit- ert Emmet, Wolfe Tone, and Fitzgerald are ing the metropolis, there is no doubt that their prominent. These are skilfully engraved from movements are keenly watched by some of the authentic original pictures. The composition of most active and intelligent members of the de | the principal allegorical vignette upon these tective force. It is stated that, within the past | bonds deserve particular notice. Erin is repreweek, two sums of £1,000 each, in gold, ar | sented as a maiden pointing to the sunburst from rived in Dublin by hand. This money is sup- behind distant mountains, which are typical of posed to have been forwarded from the head | the centuries of oppression, and of the difficulties quarters of the Fenian Brotherhood in America, to be overcome before the last sun of liberty will the rebellion. By agreement the manuscript is to be applied toward defraying the costs of the be in the ascendant. With the right hand she defense of the prisoners in this country. That points to the unsheathed sword lying upon the these costs will be very large is manifest from ground, thus indicating the only hope for the rethe magnitude of the cases, the number of the generation of Ireland. An Irish soldier is rep- Davis prisoners to be tried, and the extent of the in- resented as stooping to grasp the sword, with his formations; and that every precaution has been eves fixed in the direction of the rising sun. In taken to obtain the ablest counsel, is apparent the foreground accessories of the picture is The Chicago Republican has adopted the from the fact that Messrs. Butt, Sydney, Dowle shown the Irish wolf-hound, crouching at the and Waters have already been retained, and that feet of the figure Erin, and the ancient harp of

An Impeachment of Seward. Montgomery Blair, who was in the Cabinet

with Seward at the time of the attack upon Fort "I impeach William H. Seward of participa tion in the conspiracy to throw our people into intended him to be. To develop his intellectual tance. As the law of Congress now stands, all the unfortunate condition in which they are now men who enlisted prior to June, 1863, are entitled placed. The surrender of Fort Sumter was the to only one hundred dollars bounty, and this turning point in the rebellion. The holding it only after they have served two years, or have | was peace-the abandonment of it was war been wounded in battle. This would seem fair The suppression of the rebellion there was its Saturday Evening, Nov. 4th, 1865. submit to reasonable restraint. He will break velop his social nature, man must have time for enough, provided none others received more, but suppression everywhere. Mr. Seward agreed to surrender the fort. He persuaded Mr. Lincoln After the period above stated, volunteers who to protract the paralysis for six or seven weeks had served nine months, received four hundred after he came into power. When Mr. Lincoln E M M A dollars in instalments, and new recruits for old overruled Seward and determined to reinforce regiments received three hundred dollars. Besides Fort Sumter, Mr. Seward sent word to the rebels this, nearly every township in the North paid of the fact by Mr. Harvey, now our Minister to local bounties ranging from two to five hundred. Portugal. He procured the vessel-which was bounties were not given, from five hundred to other place, without the President's knowledge. one thousand dollars were paid for substitutes. The fort was surrendered and the rebellion broke

> CURE FOR CHOLERA .- A correspondent of the New York Evening Post, writing from Jamaica, communicates the following remedy for cholera, persons, \$5 00; Orchestra Seats, 75 cents; Gallery and namely: Steep one quart of pimento, (better Family Circle, 25 cents; Children in arms, \$15. known up er the name of alspice,) in a gallon of PARTICULAR NOTICE.-The Horse Cars leave the strong spirits, rum or brandy, the latter prealarm, and did their duty during their term of ferred, for at least one week, stirring occasionenlistment, were not the heroes of the war. ally; take a wine glass of this infusion with a little water, and sweetened with sugar. He says that the daily use of this highly aromatic medidistricts where cholers prevails or is anticipated. Work, wanted at No. 158 North New Jersey street.

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If Monday evening, November 6th, the young and cautiful Comedienne, Miss BLANCHE DE RAR.

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WANTED.

CEWING GIRLS, ALSO A GIRL TO DO HOUSE-

BOOKS AND PAPER.

BOOKS AND PAPER

WHOLESALE!

500 DOZEN SPELLERS. 800 DOZEN READERS, 500 DOZEN GROGRAPHI

300 DOZEN GRAMMARS, 2,000 REAMS WRITING PAPER, 1,000 REAMS WRAPPING PAPER 500 REAMS FLAT PAPERS,

1,000,000 ENVELOPES. 500 DOZEN BOTTLES INK. 30 GROSS BONNET BOARDS, 200 DOZEN SLATES,

30,000 SLATE PENCILS. Cincinnati or Chicago Wholesale Prices, BOWEN, STEWART & CO'S.

INSURANCE.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE

Insurance

Brooklyn, New York.

SEPTEMBER 1, 1865.

Capital Surplus ..\$1,000,000 00 518,840 79 \$1,518,840 79 ASSETS. Bonds and Mortages \$240,951 29 Temporary Loans, secured Fire Premiums in course of

Marine and Inland Prems. in course of Collection. Interest Accrued ... 21,941 80 Bills Receivable 149,833 44

Cash in Bank and on hand 107,550 83 and in course of trans-United States Bonds. 625,676 42 State Boods Kings County Bonds Union Ferry Co. Stock 4,000 00

UnionWhite Lead Co. Bend 3,000 00 Other Securities 16,215 35

Marine 33,709 78

1,518,840 79. LIABILITIES. LOSSES CNSETTLED.

This Company Insures against the Hazards of Fire, Ocean, Marine and Inland Navagation. JOHN W. HAMILTON, Agent,

nev3-dtf Indianapolis, Ind.

NOTICE.

Dissolution of Copartnership. THE undersigned have this day, upon mutual agree-ment, dissolved their copartnership. George H. Heltkam has sold out his interest in the business here-

tofore carried on under the name and firm of HEITKAM will send description, with certified chain of title and & SCHRADER, at the store No. 83, on East Washington street, to Christian Hofmeister, who hereby assumes the responsibility for all debts and liabilities of said Geo. H H-itkam, as one of the partners of the said firm of Heitkam & Schrader.

GEORGE H. HEITKAM. Indianapolis, Oct. 31, 1865.

THE undersigned have this day formed a copartner-ship under the name and firm of SCHRADER & HOFMEIS: ER, and recommend to their friends and the FOREIGN & DOMESTIC LIQUORS, public in general their exquisite stock of piece goods, MERCHANT TAILORS street, hoping that they will always prove worthy of the and ready made clothing, at No. 83 East Washington

continuance of the patronage enjoyed by the former firm. AUGUST SCHRADER, CHRISTIAN HOFMRISTER. Indianapolis. Oct. 31, 1865-nov1-d3t

FOR SALE. A First-Class Saloon

N a prominent part of the city. The present proprietor wants to sell out on account of an intended change of occupation. This is a rare chance for an energetic man to make money.

For particulars inquire at the office of B. M. SPICER & CO., No. 26% North Illineis street.

CLOAKS, &c. FORESTER & LENT

MANUFACTURERS OF CLOAKS AND MANTILLAS,

AND JORBERS IN 34 West Washington Street.

oct5-d3m (Opposite Palmer House.) LAW SCHOOL.

INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,

LAW SCHOOL. THE NEXT SESSION OF THE LAW SCHOOL OF

The Professors of this Institution are Hon. David Mc. Donald, L.L. D., U. S. District Judge for this State; Hon. Charles A. Ray, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Indiana, and Hos. Albert G. Porter, late Reporter of the Supreme Court of Indiana The character of these gentlemen as lawyers give sufficient assurance that the School will be conducted ably and efficiently. The Course of Instruction will embrace two annual sessions of four months each. The object is to give to of the Common Law and Equity, in the Code of Practice and Pleading, in Constitutional Law, and in the Juris-prudence of the United States, as to enable him to enter on the practice successfully. Instruction will be given by day lectures and recitations in the Text Books and a weekly Moot Court,

The tuition is \$75 per session, payable in advance. This embraces all fees, except the diploma fee, which For further particulars, address Hos. David McDonald ELLIAH GOODWIN, Pres. Board Directors, H. W. C. D.

QUEENSWARE,I&c.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

IMPORTER OF

C. A. WOODBRIDGE, AGENT,

OUEENSWARE

GLASS-WARE.

TABLECUTLERY

PLATED WARE,

No. 16 West Washington Street,

Indianapolis, Ind.

COVERNMENT SALE.

PUBLIC SALE

GOVERNMENT PROPERTY On Saturday, Nov. 4, 1865.

QUARTERNASTER GENERAL'S DEPARTMENT. INDIANA VOLUNTEERS, INDIANAPOLIS, IND., November 1, 1865. Will be sold at the Quartermaster General's De-

partment, corner of Tennessee and Market ats., one o c'ock P. M., the following articles 300 Army Blankets, mostly new, 710 Frying Pans, new. 366 Coffee Boilers, new. 180 Coffee Mills, new, 60 Tin Buckets, new. 2 Sixty-gallon Farmers' Cauldrons

4 Thirty-galion

Terms of sale, cash.

oot21-d3m

TWO STORY FRAME HOUSE, CONTAINING NINE (9) Rooms, with all conveniences, in excellent or JONES, VINNEDGE & JONES,

FOR RENT.

A. STONE.

Quartermaster General, Indiana

No. 9 Bates House Black

HOTELS. MACY HOUSE.

Cor. Illinois and Market Streets INDIANAPOLIS, IND.,

F. T. PALMER, R. PENTECOST, Preprietors. STREET CARS run to and from the door of the "Macy" to the Union Depot and all parts of the

P. S. From the 23d of October, 1865, the price of

LIQUORS.

Day Board will be reduced to Five Dollars per Week

WHOLESALE DEALER IN Foreign and Domestic

T. C. STRICKLAND,

LIQUORS No. 140 West Washington Street, West of the State House.

WHEAT AND RYE WHISKIES, PURE OLD KENTUCKY BOURBON. Irish and Scotch Whisky from Bond,

Old Brown Cherry, Port, Claret and Champaign.

J. McNAMARA,

(Late REDWOND & McNAMARA,

RECTIFIER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC LIQUORS.

MONONGAHELA, RYE AND BOURBON PORT, MADEIRA, MUSCAT, MALAGA

WINES, AND CIGARS,

28 South Illinois Street, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

Jy17-dtf THOMAS REDMOND. Wholesale Dealer in

WINES, CIGARS, &c.,

Monongahela, Rye and Bourbon Whiskies

PORT, MADEIRA, MUSCAT AND MALAGA WINES.

No. 130 South Illinois Street, INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA

PRACTICAL HATTER.

INTERESTING TO THE PUBLIC. HE subscriber, formerly Broadway Hatter, and for more than twenty years associated with the eaders of Fashion, and now Proprietor of the Indian apo is Hat Manufactory, being flatteringly encouraged by the liberal patronage of an appreciating public, has, in the spirit and pride of honorable competition against Eastern productions in his art, resolved upon a renewed

and more efficient effort to produce a home-made fashion-able head dress which shall be strictly in keeping with all the new improvements, and fully up to the spirit of the progressive age we live in. This season he has introduced, in addition to the Gents' and Young Gents' Fall Styles of Fashionable Hats, all

the standard style of trade renown, as follows: No. 1-Gents' Fall Style for 1865 No. 2-Young Gents' Fall Style for 1865. No. 3-Gents' Broadway Standard, Bell style. No. 4-New York Standard, Straight style. No. 5-The Medium Union, Standard style. No. 6-The Paris Standard, Bell style.

No. 7-The Paris Standard, D'Orsay style. No 8-The Paris Standard, Yeoman style. No. 9-The Friends' Standard, Straight style. No. 18-The Friends' Standard, Bell style. No. 11-Ladies' Silk Hat, Fall styles for 1865. His standard styles are rare productions of intellect and skill, ingeniously blending all the nice points of the several

styles (technically) in original styles, unique and so aultless in combination that by the mere width and shaping of the brim, with suitable curl, will make them suit the fancy of the most fastidious gentleman, or the judicious taste of the plain and neatly dressed honest yeoman. The above named styles are all home-made productions, and unsurpassed for quality of material and elegance of finish, which material is enhanced in value the Northwestern Christian University, at Indi-parentle, will commence the first Monday of December anapolis, will commence the first Monday of December, cal execution of his difficult art. With these facilities at his command, he is now prepared to produce a home-made Hat, at manufacturers' prices, of unsurpassed elegance, combining genius with science, hearness with style, beauty with quality, lightness with durability, elasticity with strength, and a perfect model mould fit, soft and agreeable to the head of the wearer.

> W. P. BROWN, Practical Hatter, No. 34 Kentucky Avenue, Indianapolis, Ind. oct18-d&wtf LUTHER D. WATERMAN, M. D.,

Gents' Silk Hats altered to Ladies' Fashionable Styles.

Physician and Surgeon. ATE Surgeon Thirty-ninth Indiana Volunteers Office - 68 North Pennsylvania street, half a square north of the Posteffice. Can be found there day and night.

Gents' Silk Hats altered to the Fall style.